an optical sensor for measuring how the liquid crystal panel is emitting R, G, and B light,

wherein light emission of the light source is controlled according to a measurement value obtained from the optical sensor in order to correct brightness or chromaticity or both of the liquid crystal panel.

5. (Amended) An image display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the brightness and/or chromaticity of the liquid crystal panel is corrected by controlling a driving voltage or driving current of the light source.

6. (Amended) An image display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the light source is part of a backlight provided at the back of the liquid crystal panel.

10. (Amended) An image display device comprising:

a liquid crystal panel for displaying an image;

a backlight for illuminating the liquid crystal panel from behind;

an optical sensor for measuring brightness of at least part of an image emitted from the liquid crystal panel;

a signal reading circuit for converting a measurement value obtained from the optical sensor into a current brightness value of the liquid crystal panel;

a brightness setting circuit for permitting entry of specified brightness of the liquid crystal panel;

a converting circuit for converting an output of the brightness setting circuit into a specified brightness value of the liquid crystal panel;

a calculator for calculating a difference between the current brightness value and the specified brightness value of the liquid crystal panel;

a duty factor setting circuit for outputting a pulse signal whose duty factor depends on an output of the calculator; and

an inverter for producing a driving voltage and a driving current for the backlight according to the pulse signal,

wherein the brightness of the liquid crystal panel is corrected by controlling light emission of the backlight according to the measurement value obtained from the optical sensor.

11. (Amended) An image display device as claimed in claim 10, further comprising:

a plurality of said optical sensors for measuring how the liquid crystal panel is emitting R, G, and B light independently for the R, G, and B light;

a signal reading circuit for converting measurement values obtained from the optical sensors into a current brightness value and a current chromaticity value of the liquid crystal panel;

a thermistor whose resistance varies with surface temperature of the backlight;

a temperature reading circuit for converting the resistance of the thermistor into a surface temperature value of the backlight; and